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were mild. Health prior to the dinner was perfectly normal. The dinner was a usual one, partaken of by several other people, none of whom had any such symptoms.

There is no doubt of the identity of the species of which I had an abundant quantity for examination. One specimen with field notes was submitted to Mr. F. S. Earle, who also kindly determined the species for me. He says, "The plant seems to be a small form of *Lepiota Morgani* Pk."

The violence of the attack, its absolute coincidence with the ingestion of the fungus, its subsidence with the final rejection of the fungus, the subsequent and antecedent history of the subject, and the peculiar characteristic symptoms of intoxication, both in the digestive and nervous systems, all indicate clearly the poisonous nature of this species.

The specimens eaten were in perfectly fresh normal condition, picked in grass under trees. The extreme violence of the symptoms produced by such a small quantity of the fungus, makes one wonder what a meal from such might do.

While some claim to have eaten this species with impunity, and are inclined to regard the pain as resting with an idiosyncrasy of the subject, it is evident that one should determine his own personal resistance with considerable caution.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI.

J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

The first two species given in the list were collected in California by Copeland and sent by C. F. Baker. The remainder were collected in the vicinity of London, Canada, by Professor J. Dearnness.

RAMULARIA GLAUCA E. & E.—On leaves of *Sambucus glauca*, near Stanford University, California, Aug. 1903, (leg. Copeland Comm. C. F. Baker, 3738).

Spots amphigenous, dark-brown, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 cm. diam. with a slightly raised border, orbicular or irregular outline. Hyphæ obsolete, the conidia arising directly from a tubercular base and forming a tuft about $75\ \mu$ diam. The conidia are hyaline, mostly continuous, oblong-fusoid, subcatenulate, $15\text{-}30 \times 3\text{-}4\ \mu$, about the same as those of *R. sambucina* Sacc. which differs in its small white spots.

SEPTORIA CHRYSAMPHORÆ E. & E.—On *Chrysamphora californica*, Mt. Eddy, California, Sept. 1903, (leg. Copeland, Comm. C. F. Baker, 3749).

Spots at first small (1-2 mm.), of a pale golden color, with a purplish areolate border, finally larger (1 cm.) and the purplish areola less distinct and narrower. Perithecia scattered on the

spots, sub-prominent, broadly perforated above, 100-125 μ diam. Sporules narrow-clavate, 30-50 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ μ , continuous, hyaline, gradually narrowed from the apex down.

CALOSPORA ALLANTOSPORA E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Cornus alternifolia*, and on Maple, *Acer saccharinum*, London, Canada, Oct. 1903 (Prof. J. Dearness, 2010).

Perithecia scattered, buried in the bark and penetrating to the wood, depressed-globose, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam., brown, not polished, walls carbonaceo-coriaceous; ostium conic- or short-cylindrical, erumpent, rupturing the bark. Asci clavate, p. sp. 45-55 x 7-9 μ . Paraphyses 50-90 μ long. Sporidia biserial, cylindrical, curved, hyaline, obtuse, very faintly 3-septate, 15-20 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 μ , not constricted at the septa which are so faint as to be easily overlooked.

In the specimens on Maple the sporidia are smaller than in the specimens on *Cornus*.

The ostium arises through a flat black disc visible through the ruptured epidermis, as in *Clypeosphaeria*, and is easily broken off.

THYRIDIDIUM STILBOSTOMUM E. & E.—On dead Maple limb partly decorticated. London, Canada, Oct. 1903. (Dearness 3001).

Perithecia globose, $1\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam., buried in the wood or bark, white inside. Ostium depressed-hemispherical, black and shining, pierced in the center with a minute opening. Asci cylindrical, stipitate, paraphysate, p. sp. 75-80 x 8-10 μ . Sporidia uniserial, elliptical, brown, 6-7-septate and sparingly muriform, more or less constricted at the middle septum, 22-27 x 7-10 μ .

The perithecia are scattered or 3-5 in a genuine stroma, and those on the decorticated wood are smaller but all have the same sporidia.

DIAPORTHE CARYIGENA E. & E.—On dead Hickory limbs, London, Canada, Oct. 1903. (Dearness, 2863).

Perithecia lying 3-6 together in the inner bark but not penetrating the wood, globose, small ($\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), each group surrounded by a black, circumscribing line which penetrates the wood for $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mm. and when the limb is split appears like a section of a shallow cup, the included wood being of a much lighter color. Ostiola fasciculate, raising the epidermis into pustules and finally piercing but not laciniately rupturing it or rising above it, tips of ostiola smooth, papilliform. Asci subcylindrical, p. sp., about 60 x 10 μ . Sporidia mostly uniserial, elliptical, uniseptate, ends rounded and obtuse, constricted, each cell with a large transparent nucleus, 9-13 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ .

D. eusticha E. & E., *D. woolworthii* Pk., *D. apocrypta* C. & E. have no circumscribing line and *D. corymbosa* C. & E. to which it comes nearest, has larger sporidia.

DIAPORTHE MICROSTROMA E. & E.—On Maple bark, London, Canada, Sept. 1903. (Dearness, 2986).

Stroma small ($\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), round, surrounded by a black, circumscribing line which penetrates the bark down to the surface of the wood, paler inside than the surrounding bark. Perithecia 1-4 (mostly 1-2) in a stroma, small (about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.), with short, conic-papilliform ostiola, joined in a small black disc and slightly raising the bark but not exerted. Asci clavate-oblong, 80-100 x 15-20 μ , surrounded by abundant but evanescent paraphyses. Sporidia biseriate, at first fusoid and acutely pointed, when mature broader and more obtuse, uniseptate and constricted, 22-30 x 10-13 μ .

Differs from *D. ontariensis* E. & E. in its larger sporidia and the black circumscribing line not penetrating the wood. Prof. Peck who has examined these specimens says his *D. robusta* has larger pustules and smaller sporidia.

DIAPORTHE CATALPÆ E. & E.—On dead limbs of Catalpa, London, Canada, Oct. 1903. (Dearness, 2021).

Perithecia scattered or oftener 2-4 together, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. diam., about half sunk in the wood which is blackened on the surface and deeply penetrated by a black circumscribing line including a space of one or more centimeters in extent; ostiola subglobose, erumpent through an acutely elliptical black disc. Asci clavate-oblong, 40-50 x 6-7 μ . Sporidia subbiserial, fusoid-oblong, 4-nucleate, 10-12 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 μ .

PSEUDOVALSA CANADENSIS E. & E.—On dead limbs of Hawthorn (*Crataegus*), London, Canada, Oct. 1903. (Dearness, 2993).

Perithecia $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in diam., buried in the unchanged substance of the wood, either scattered singly or in groups of 3-4, their obtuse, papilliform ostiola converging and raising the bark into pustules but scarcely exerted; walls of the perithecia subcoriaceous, thick, soon black and shining inside. Asci 150-250 x 8-10 μ , cylindrical, rounded at the summit, surrounded by abundant, filiform, guttulate, hyaline paraphyses. Sporidia cylindrical, obtusely pointed at the ends, yellowish-brown, 23-30 x 7-8 μ , 7-10-septate.

The inner surface of the bark is more or less blackened.

PSEUDOVALSA MINIMA E. & E.—On Maple bark, London, Canada, Nov. 1903. (Dearness, 2047).

Stroma orbicular or elliptical, small, (1-2 mm.), limited, cortical, formed from the substance of the bark which is blackened in the upper part of the stroma but is lighter than the surrounding bark below. Perithecia sunk in the bottom of the stroma, not penetrating the wood, 2-6 in a stroma, globose or ovate, 400 μ diam. with rather thick, coriaceous walls. Ostiola subconical, erumpent in a small black disc, but scarcely exerted. Asci cylin-

dricul, 100-120 x 7 μ . Sporidia uniseriate, oblong elliptical, 3-septate, scarcely constricted, olive-brown, 12-15 x 3½ μ . The ostiola raise the bark into little pustules which are not very conspicuous.

This comes near *P. comptoniae* E. & E.

DIATRYPELLA XANTHOSTROMA E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Pirus japonica*, London, Canada, Nov. 1903. (Dearnness, 2045).

Stroma tubercular-erumpent, 2-4 mm. diam. rather flattened on top and bearing adherent fragments of the ruptured epidermis, black outside, yellow within (the same shade of yellow seen in *Hypoxylon sassafras* Sz.) Perithecia 4-10 in a stroma, globose or slightly flattened laterally, subfarinaceous outside, about ½ mm. diam., abruptly contracted above into short necks with variable ostiola, papilliform, conical, or obscure, finally rather broadly perforate above. Asci clavate-oblong, 55-65 x 8-10 μ , polysporous. Sporidia allantoid, yellowish-hyaline, slightly curved, 9-10 (exceptionally 9-12 x 2 μ).

This comes near *D. frostii* Pk. but the sporidia are longer and the yellow color of the stroma inside is different.

UREDINEOUS INFECTION EXPERIMENTS IN 1903.⁽¹⁾

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Artificial infection experiments with certain species of *Puccinia* and *Uromyces*, continuation of those published one year ago, are here reported for the current season, beginning March 5th and ending June 18, 1903. Attention is called to the preceding report where explanations are made relative to the plan and execution of the work—substantially the same being followed during the season now under consideration.

It may be mentioned that pre-season experimentation, or at least very early inoculations, proved very advantageous again, as in the preceding year. For example, in case of the demonstrated connection between *Puccinia muhlenbergiae* Arth. & Holw. and *Aecidium hibisciatum* Schw., quite unexpected, repetition of the inoculation three times was possible, the last time with the host plants growing in their natural habitat. Had this not been possible judgment would perhaps have been held in suspense, but under the circumstances a positive conclusion was not deferred to another year.

Advantageous and desirable as it is to carry on germination tests before making the inoculations, I can not think it objection-

⁽¹⁾ Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory of the Ohio State University. XV.

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